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# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



ON THE ISLAND OF NAXOS

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

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## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

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## Editor's Desk

Our purpose of furnishing a perspective on significant world affairs, complete in The Chautauquan Newsmagazine, but also correlated with a systematic course of home reading in books, commends itself to a need recognized very widely. "There are many Christians who need to be cautioned against excessive newspaper reading," says Frederick Lynch in an editorial ("The Christian Work and Evangelist"). "It is like the smoking of cigarettes, in that it grows on those who become addicted to it." He proceeds:

"The modern newspaper has a place in our life, but it should not be allowed to assume a place to which it is not entitled. It is not good to make it almost the exclusive article of intellectual diet. Time must be saved for books. The mind grows feverish and abnormal if fed constantly on the brief chronicles of daily happenings. We need perspective, and the calming influence of sustained and noble thinking. One should strive every year to read at least one volume of poetry, one of biography, one of history, one of science, one of fiction, and one of religion, and no year should ever be allowed to pass without reading the New Testament entirely through. These seven books completed, one can then specialize on his favorite line of study. The more time one devotes to serious reading, the less will he be fascinated by the lurid tales of miscellaneous daily occurrences. No one receives a trustworthy impression of the world as it exists today by newspaper reading. The newspapers of Europe do not give their readers a correct idea of America, nor do the papers of England. \* \* \* In both cases the misrepresentation is due not to the false statement of the things which are reported, but to the dropping out of a far larger number of facts which are not material for good newspaper copy. In other words, news from a newspaper standpoint is the eccentric, the exceptional, the abnormal, the thrilling, and one can no more obtain a correct idea of a city or nation from its newspapers, than one can get a correct idea of a man from two or three pimples on his face or a half dozen warts on his hand. If you want to know your city, your State, or your nation, you must go elsewhere than to the newspapers. They will give you many things which it is worth your while to know, but newspapers, like every other good thing, must be properly used. When held in subordination to other and higher forms of reading, they make a genuine contribution to life which can be obtained in no other quarter. There is many a reader who by cutting down his newspaper reading one-half would add substantially to the vigor of his mind and the peace of his heart."

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Price 5 cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

### Moral Force and Patience in Mexico

It is strange that the policy of the national administration toward Mexico should need so much explanation, and so much explanation of explanations made. The policy may have novel features from the viewpoint of old-style diplomacy or conventional statecraft, but surely to Americans as well as to really democratic and freedom-loving Europeans, it should be intelligible without elaborate and repetitious explanations. Almost every day one reads or hears that this or that prominent citizen cannot understand the policy, wonders if there be any "policy" in the collective mind of the Wilson cabinet regarding Mexico and regards the situation as disgraceful, or grotesque, or unpatriotic, or something equally intolerable. "We are the laughing-stock of London clubs," complained one American novelist, it not occurring to him that the notions of London clubdom (generally colored by tory traditions) are hardly admissible as a touchstone of American policy. "Nothing is happening," complains another, Huerta is defiant, and President Wilson is not getting anywhere. Huerta is a strong man after all, says a third, and should have been recognized; that would have enabled us to wash our hands of the whole nuisance, and there would be no Mexican problem.

Such contentions and remarks are absurdly superficial, quite as absurdly superficial as the belligerent talk of a few sensational editors or fire-eating politicians about intervention, occupation of Mexico and American rule, temporary or permanent.

Our policy in Mexico has been summed up in one phrase, moral force and patience. Those who sneer at moral force may be ignored with calm contempt. As to the alleged "failure" of

moral force, the time has not come to pass upon the policy. Patience is necessary, and patience is wise and proper in the circumstances. We are not at war with the Mexican people, we are friendly to them; we wish them well; we do not covet their territory, and we are not desirous of imposing our rule upon them. What we wish to see in Mexico is peace and a fair election. Huerta's course has been lawless, stupid and brutal, if not shockingly criminal. He has invoked the Napoleonic precedent in his message to the new congress—a body that was not properly elected, that represents nothing save Huerta and his clique—but he has not even the excuse of success. He has not restored order; he has not suppressed the rebellion; he cannot even hope to suppress the rebellion, save with our and European aid, to which aid he is clearly not entitled.

The Wilson administration has simply refused to aid Huerta or to recognize his government. It has not, for good and sufficient reasons, recognized the legality or validity of his recent elections, which are said to have been controlled and managed by officers of the Huerta army. There is no congress in Mexico, and no government worthy of the name, or of American recognition.

On the other hand, the administration has been in no hurry to recognize the Carranza forces, or the insurrectionist government. That government's intentions have been sounded in a cautious way, but nothing has been done to give it a status or to help it, for help is intervention, and intervention would offend even neutral Mexicans.

The policy, to repeat, is to isolate Huerta, or "starve him out" financially, and compel him to retire in favor of a temporary president accept-

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able to all parties. Huerta is obstinate and selfish, but he cannot unduly prolong his resistance. If he relied on Europe, or some of the European powers, he has been disabused. Europe will not come to his rescue; it will not oppose the United States; it will not offend the American people by backing Huerta or lending him the money he needs. There have appeared misleading and exciting dispatches in the press concerning England's or Germany's dissatisfaction with our policy, but official and unofficial statements, as well as facts that speak for themselves have removed all cause for anxiety in that direction. Premier Asquith has spoken plainly and reassuringly on the question; Germany is not seeking trouble with us. Our policy is not to be thwarted or insidiously nullified. This means that Huerta's fall is certain, and Huerta's fall or retirement will pave the way to a settlement on the basis of a reasonably fair and legal election.

It is gratifying to feel that the policy thus sketched—the policy of moral force and patience—is overwhelmingly approved in this country. It is approved by the American Federation of Labor in a resolution passed at a national convention. It is approved by the governors of the states (with few exceptions), who have expressed themselves in interviews. It is approved by the leading newspapers and weeklies. It is approved by prominent Republicans as well as by prominent Progressives. We quote one typical utterance of Joseph H. Choate, lawyer, statesman and diplomatist, because of the simple yet essential reminder it contains:

"It is a very trying situation; it is a very dangerous situation, but one thing I know and for one thing I appeal to the heart and the head of every gentleman present in this chamber tonight: one duty for all of us, and that is to stand by the President of the United States.

"You may call it diplomatic business, you may call it executive business, but it is fair to assume that the President is in possession of information vastly superior to that which even all of the members of the Chamber of Commerce possess. He knows what he is about. He knows what he is aiming at.

"One thing we are sure of: that he is for peace, that he is for preserving peace at all hazards, and that by no act of his shall this nation be plunged into a destructive and dreadful war. He is entitled to that from us without regard to party and without regard to creeds. We

must stand by our President through thick and through thin, and we shall come out right in the end."

Too many of the reckless or jaunty critics of the Wilson policy toward Mexico forget that they are ignorant of the facts and in no position to obtain trustworthy knowledge. Nine-tenths of the views, talk and comment on Mexico may be—nay, should be—rejected as worse than valueless. Yet it is on the gossip, rumor and invention, largely on faked "stories," that the vehement critics of the Mexican policy unconsciously base their verdict of "failure." There has been no failure. Moral force is undergoing a test that is somewhat peculiar, but the chances are in favor of its success. And how much better will such success be than that of intervention and war, on the one hand, or moral indifference in and willingness to condone murder, savagery, fraud and treachery, on the other!



### Helps to City Planning

A City Planning Campaign, according to Frederick Law Olmsted in *The American City* for October, is largely publicity work—the job of the editor, the advertising agent and the politician. The program must vary with the local needs, with the human elements involved, for no two towns have the same problems and no two men place the same relative emphasis upon the different aspects of city planning.

"The basic idea of city planning, held in common by those approaching the subject from the various points of view of the transportation engineer, the social worker, the highway engineer, the architect, the landscape architect and the city administrator, is the clear recognition of the fact that no one can accept responsibility for any smallest element in the complex unit that we call a city without participating also in the joint, undivided, and complete responsibility for the future excellence or inferiority of the city as a whole."

Two distinct kinds of service must be recognized in any city planning campaign. The first looks toward constant improvement of the co-ordination of all the working forces. The second service tries to better the defects of planning as they become apparent.

"The basis for a city plan must be a city survey covering information as to four classes of fact: (1) The facts of the physical environ-

ment of the people of the city; (2) the social facts concerning the people themselves and the reactions between them and their physical environment; (3) the economic and financial facts as to the resources of the community and the possible means of bringing those resources to bear upon public improvement; and (4) the facts as to the legal and administrative conditions which must be reckoned with in any attempt to control the physical environment."

\* \* \* \*

"Upon the basis of as good a survey of the whole situation as the circumstances permit, the next step is to forecast the probable future growth and to define the more important problems to be met in planning its control, and the third step is to seek out tentative solutions of these problems."

\* \* \* \*

The fourth step is to collate and compare the promising projects, to pass judgment upon them, and by a process of selection, elimination and mutual adjustment to weld them into a unified, self consistent and wise general plan of procedure to be put into execution as opportunity permits.

And then keep everlastingly at it.

\* \* \* \*

"The final step, which takes us out of the realm of planning into that of physical accomplishment, comes about through three distinct methods"—by the voluntary action of individuals, by compulsion working through the police force, and by expenditure of public funds.

++

To educate the residents of New York City as to what city planning really is, and to show that forethought in municipal development means ultimate economy to the taxpayers, there was held in New York, November 24 to December 6, a selected exhibition of American and foreign city planning. The arrangements were in charge of an Advisory Commission on City Planning Exhibition, appointed jointly by the Heights of Buildings Committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York and by the Merchants' Association of New York. The work of collecting and installing the exhibition was entrusted to the American City Bureau, to whose offices at 93 Nassau street, New York, material intended for display was sent. A circular outlining the scope of the exhibition may be obtained at the same address by anyone interested.

As most of the material which has been shown in New York, is available for display elsewhere under the direction of the American City Bureau, other cities will have an opportunity of renting for a week or two and at a comparatively small cost, an exhibition which should do much to arouse their citizens to an active interest in the authorizing and carrying out of a real city plan.

### Legislation in Equal-Suffrage States

What effect has the enfranchisement of women on legislation and government? This question is often asked and never answered to the satisfaction of all. Some claim too much for woman suffrage as a factor in social and moral legislation, and others concede too little. Some affect disappointment, even though they never favored equal suffrage regardless of sex.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has published a digest of legislation in the equal suffrage states of this country. The digest was made by two women lawyers and members of the Association. The aim was to ascertain what sort of legislation women seek to procure when they have the ballot. A certain classification was adopted for convenience. The best idea of the plan and method of the study will be formed by taking the respective lists of two states.

#### KANSAS

Laws since 1912:

##### Children.

- (1) Wages of prisoners given to family.
- (2) Censorship of moving pictures.

##### Women.

- (1) Department of Labor and Industry created. One woman deputy state factory inspector to be appointed.
- (2) Workman's Compensation act.
- (3) Limitation of injunction in labor disputes.

(4) Women exempted from jury service for any year if they give notice to assessor of taxes when he makes annual assessment on personal property.

(5) Matrons provided for jails of certain counties.

##### General.

- (1) White Slave law.
- (2) Registration of marriage required.
- (3) Registration and examination of nurses required.
- (4) Creation of small debtors' courts.
- (5) Penalty for manufacture and sale of immoral post-cards.
- (6) Restrictions on sale of drugs and medicine.
- (7) County attorney designated as divorce proctor.
- (8) Sterilization of habitual criminals, idiots, insane, and epileptics.

And here is the list for the State of Oregon:

Laws since 1912:

##### Children.

- (1) Industrial Welfare Commission es-

## The Chautauquan

tailed to decide hours of employment, standard conditions of labor, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission binding on employers.

(2) State Industrial School for delinquent girls established.

(3) Training of dependent girls in industrial arts provided for in public school systems.

(4) Wilful failure to support wife and minor children a felony.

(5) Provision for care of children of marriages declared void.

(6) Laws governing apprentices repealed.

### *Women.*

(1) Industrial Welfare Commission established, with power to decide hours of employment, standard conditions of labor, and minimum wage. Orders of Commission binding on employers. Special license to physically defective.

(2) State Industrial Accident law, abolishing, in some cases, doctrine of fellow servant, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence.

(3) Teacher's Pension act. Also act protecting teachers as to term of employment and discharge.

(4) Mother of decedent given right of inheritance over father, brothers, and sisters, if decedent dies without wife or husband or children.

(5) Pensions paid to needy mothers of children under sixteen, when husband is dead, imprisoned, or incapacitated.

### *General.*

(1) Red Light Abatement and Injunction act.

(2) Felony for man to live on earnings of prostitute or in house of ill-fame or solicit for prostitute. Penalty two to fifteen years.

(3) Medical certificate for men before marriage.

(4) Live Stock Sanitary Board created.

(5) Regulation of sale of ice-cream and dairy products.

(6) Act to prevent spread of tuberculosis.

(7) Right of action for damages created against any person selling, exchanging or giving intoxicating liquors to any intoxicated person or habitual drunkard.

The lists for the other states present without exception, a striking similarity to these. In the words of an impartial but progressive observer, the first thing to note is the absence of freak legislation in the digest. Freak bills are offered in every legislature, but few of them pass, and in any case, there is no discoverable connection between them and the enfranchisement of women. What, it appears, women display interest in, above other things, is proper protection of children, child workers and girl workers.

Nothing is more natural, and nothing is more wholesome. In many instances women propose legislation of a general character affecting all labor, and men co-operate with them in pushing such legislation. It may be that most, if not all, of the laws listed in the digest would have been enacted if the ballot had not been granted to women. All that is claimed is that woman suffrage helped, stimulated, accelerated the legislative tendencies of the last decade or two. Essentially, the laws that men and women in equal suffrage states are working to obtain are laws that work for better homes, better labor conditions, healthier and safer communities.



## Laymen in Religious Work

Episcopal laymen held a conference during the General Convention, and presented suggestions for work by Christian laymen of all religious bodies. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri presided, and laymen of San Francisco, Nashville, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and New York, through committees, presented a statement of conditions necessary for successful work by laymen, and suggestions under five headings. The statement of conditions lays down the points that laymen must devise lines of work of their own, and can never do themselves justice taking the place of clergymen; that the way to arouse laymen to their duty is not to hold a revival meeting, not Bible study, not even public meetings with famous speakers, but to set them to work; that their organizations must be and remain unofficial; and that Church architects must be induced to build churches that suggest a living Christ in architecture and decoration, not sepulchers, crosses and dead martyrs.

Novel things which were proposed by these Episcopal laymen included an American Benevolence Society, that shall undertake to furnish money to start young men in business in particular cities where they are needed as Christian leaders; an unofficial convention, held annually in each city, that shall stand in the same relation to the official convention of each diocese as the Republican and Democratic conventions in the State do to official legislatures and to Congress; and the publication of newspapers in each principal city because, it is charged, the religious weeklies in all bodies no longer reach the people of those bodies.



Sun Parlor on the Roof of McCreary's, New York

## THE DEPARTMENT STORE SOCIAL SECRETARY

### I. HER QUALIFICATIONS

#### Mottalena Shallus\*

ONE evening as I was commuting my way homeward, I found myself the seatmate of a fifteen year old maiden, with many packages. The good-natured thing to do was to share the care of the impedimenta; and we fell to chatting. She told me that she was errand girl for Miss F.'s fine dressmaking establishment and she detailed her daily rounds. Then she demanded: "What do you do?" I told her that I was the social secretary in MacO. & Co.'s and I briefly outlined my work. Her next question was: "Whose scheme was that? yours or theirs?" I told her that it was my scheme.

I preface my story with this abrupt question because the prominence of the firm and the success of the social work brought inquiries from far and near regarding this point.

In the case under consideration, a new firm was locating in our city and I asked the privilege of working among their employees.

To those who have asked me about securing such work, I have quoted a modification of General Grant's estimate of his Richmond problem: Pick out your site, look over it, around it and through the entire problem; size

up the strength of the firm, its setting and its personnel; the character and local problems of the employees and of the community as far as possible. Consider carefully what bettered conditions might be sought.

Take a close inventory, too, of your own preparation for such an undertaking. Could you command the health which would permit an extravagant expenditure of energy when needed in great emergencies? What is your possible flexibility in giving and taking? What are your stick-to-it-through-thick-and-thin qualities?—for aspirations alone will never succeed. If satisfied on these points, request a conference with your proposed employer. Be able to tell him definite facts as to conditions, what desirable ends might be hoped for and the methods through which you would look for success. If your offer is accepted, let your employer set the recompense for your services and express the amount he is willing to put into the venture.

When installed in the work, approach the task carefully; bear in mind that what brings success under one circumstance will bring failure in another; be reliable; be reasonable; be just; do not expect impossibilities from either employer or your charges; be impartial; know no religion to the point of persistence but the essence of all; know

no race or nation, for one season's visiting among the sick will bring you into contact with the whole fifty-seven varieties; keep in touch with every movement in the community, and seek to find and develop the best in each employee under your care. Above all, do not gossip, for no one will confide in you if what he says is repeated.

In my talks with those who maintain social work, and in visiting and entertaining social workers, I find that some employers desire to have a social worker who has had secretarial training and others are just as positive in preferring adapted common sense, depending upon previous experience. In some cases, the secretary finds her own work, and in others, the firm prefers to set her work for her. In the latter case, unless the employer has had personal experience in social work, the secretary becomes merely a well-equipped errand-*doer*. Over and above all she must not be classed in any way with the detective force of the establishment; this would thwart all possible outcome for good.

Among the experiences which led me to offer my services to the mercantile firm entering our city the following were the chief: as a lonely boarding school girl I found that the friendship given me by several of my instructors brought out my best work; as a college teacher and preceptress, it was

\*This is the first of three articles descriptive of the qualifications, problems and methods of the department store welfare worker.



Schoolroom, Marshall Field's, Chicago

necessary for me to be constantly on the alert to act as a stand-by, for no two boys or girls required the same care, caution, influence, help, encouragement or scoldings—and but few were self-sufficient: as a worker in the Women's Christian Association during four summers I had the immediate care of between three and four thousand young women, nearly all of whom were from the mercantile establishments and factories in the two cities which were then the largest in the Americas. Here again I saw the need and advantage of a disinterested friend, and I learned of the conditions of home and in business houses under which so many women live and work. I learned how much need there was for some one, of whatever title, to serve in an establishment which is so large that the personal element is lost out. Again, in the Consumers' League, the Child Labor League, the Young Women's Christian Association work, the Juvenile court and other agencies interested in the individual, I saw that it was to the common interest of both employer and employée to have some one who was heartily enlisted in the success of both to labor among them.

Among the causes which I found militating against happy relations between employer and employée were misunderstandings, necessarily hasty transactions, lack of knowing the details of an erratic transaction, lack of sympathy between those who forward the same deal, snap-judgments showing lack of due consideration of past faithfulness, inter-

ference from jealousy or from cliques that have "stand-ins," misrepresentations, deliberate falsehoods, tale-bearing, ax-grinding, gossip and untoward conditions under the heads of departments—sometimes most deplorable yet so skilfully concealed as never to reach the ears of the firm. Added to these are, on the part of the employées, lack of preparation for both the routine and the varied duties for which they are engaged; lack of personal cleanliness, untidiness, wearing of freakish costumes and too elaborate coiffures and "store hair," refusal to follow the

color-scheme of dress required by good firms, love for a good time regardless of business obligations, lack of physical strength, lack of proper health facilities at home, long journeys to and from home, over-fatigue from over-time work (much of which could be avoided by proper team-work between the head of the department and the workers), unfortunate family conditions, sickness, poverty, idleness or worse in some other members of the family—all these, to say nothing of the unceremonious circumstances which sometimes catapult a square peg into a round hole. Knowledge of these facts and others like them makes it possible for the social worker who is a friend to each side and yet is not either employer or employée (in one sense) and who is, in another sense, "on both sides of the counter," to ferret out the facts with time and patience and tact to secure either justice or a just compromise, to save trained workers for the employer and work for the employée, and to bring up and out the best qualities of the most favorably situated.

One of the greatest pleasures in my eight years' work with my firm, was to see an employée who, on entrance, was a most unpromising case, grow and blossom until she fitted into some of the most responsible positions in the house.

Nor is that all, for one who is famil-



Steam Table, Employees' Lunch Room, Hengerer's, Buffalo

iar with every part of the business and every person connected with it, yet is not involved in the distinctions incident to carrying the burden of the action sometimes finds it possible to have employés transferred from positions in which they are not successful to others in which they will render high grade service, or will have them transferred from under a superintendent, foreman or floorman who had let a personal grudge, grouch or prejudice interfere with justice and courtesy. There have been cases, too, when I could so manipulate affairs as to find a good opening on the outside into which I could arrange without friction and for the best interests of all concerned, to transfer an unsatisfactory or dissatisfied employée.

Such is the equipment of the Social Secretary, such her problems, and such some of the results she accomplishes. Here as in many other of life's occupations, tact, insight and a loving heart are the wonder workers.

## THE EFFICIENCY WAY IN A WESTERN STORE

THE last word in novelties even for a department store, was laid face up on the counter, says *The Survey* of October 18, 1913, when a "scientific manager" engaged by a progressive store in Los Angeles discussed with employés the connection between high wages and a higher standard of living, declared "that an eight-hour law gives us better mothers," and spoke publicly on the "growth of labor unions in their attempt to secure for their members greater comforts through greater earnings." Yet these are the activities of J. W. Amrath, an "efficiency engineer" who believes that the best interests of employer and employé as well as "better value and service to the public" can be secured only through steady development of the "human factor." In other words, he assumes that by the cultivation of intelligence, employés will demand higher standards and will, therefore, train themselves to be capable of higher earnings. On the degree of use which the employer makes of this increased intelligence will depend the success of the business.

Mr. Amrath does not minimize the necessity of sanitary surroundings,



Hospital at Wanamaker's, New York

short hours and a living wage, of the leisure and opportunity essential to self-development. During the past year he has supervised the expenditure of approximately \$40,000 on improvements for the department store of Jacoby Brothers in Los Angeles. He has procured cleaner and safer working conditions, he has planned lunch, rest and library rooms for employés, and he is arranging a schedule of compensation which fixes a fair minimum wage and makes increases automatically commensurate to individual and collective effort.

Most welfare projects stop complacently at this point, but Mr. Amrath regards the material change simply as the proper equipment with which to begin his task. This \$40,000 has been invested in betterments to the house, instead of being paid out in dividends, in order to help the employés to help themselves. Consequently a good measure of energy has been expended in stimulating interest not alone in matters pertaining to salesmanship, but in questions of wide social import. Inefficiency, claims this engineer, often arises from lack of understanding of the inter-relation of activities and from isolating the routine of store life from home, community, and national life.

The clerk at the cotton goods counter, for example, will be more intelligent and accordingly more efficient when he understands not only the grades of stock on the shelves, but learns as well

whether childhood is exploited to prepare the stock and comprehends the public menace of cheap, unskilled labor. While, therefore, an ingenious scheme of "inspection tours" is making the staff familiar with the various features and departments of the house, the weekly lectures of the efficiency engineer are trips abroad to introduce the workers to the social and industrial problems affecting every wage earner.

In a year of such scientific management, the members of the firm have been persuaded that a little knowledge is not only not a dangerous thing, but actually a valuable asset which can be used in the best interests of the house. On the other hand, the lazy and the stupid have been weeded out from the ranks of employés and at every counter earnest, ambitious workers offer their best service to the public. They are ready and competent to match colors and offer shopping suggestions, but better still they are thinking independently and are conscious of their needs and of their obstacles.

Persons who saw the exhibit of National Park photographs at Chautauqua last summer will be interested to learn that a striking panoramic view, in six colors, of Crater Lake National Park is the latest publication issued under the direction of Secretary Lane. This panorama may be purchased for 25 cents from the Government Printing Office.

## DR. MONTESSORI EX- PLAINS\*

Earl Barnes

ALL students of education must have been impressed by the rapidity with which Dr. Montessori's educational ideas have taken hold upon the public mind during the past five years. In this short period, an Italian woman has become the most widely known figure in the educational world. Her books have been translated into all languages and widely read. Her special pedagogical apparatus has been sold broadcast, even to those who knew her only as a name. Hundreds of students have flocked to Rome to see her "Children's Houses" and Montessori schools have been opened everywhere, some of them by people who have only read of her in periodicals. "Montessori" has become a word to conjure with; and earnest students have asked themselves whether this sudden fame was due to the present intense interest in education, or to our lack of educational philosophy and consequent eager acceptance of anything under that name or whether it was merely a new illustration of the power of advertising.

This book goes far to answer these questions. For the first time, English readers have an opportunity to judge of Dr. Montessori's philosophic foundations. It is a book that will be read by a few, studied frequently by many, quoted by all, and mastered by only here and there an able and patient thinker; for it is a difficult book, as all books dealing with final facts must be.

It is a book dealing with biological science, with chapters purely anthropological and only here and there paragraphs and pages discussing pedagogical applications. Nowhere are there pedagogical discussions gathered up into a general statement of pedagogical theory or practice. The book gives one the feeling that it was written after the schools were started, and partly as an explanation or justification of the schools, though the matter of the volume was clearly in the mind of the author before the schools began and, from the first, it shaped their growth. It should be read as an introduction to "The Montessori Method."

The "Introduction" and first chapter

\*Educational Anthropology, by Maria Montessori. Translated from the Italian by Frederic Taber Cooper. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$3.50 net.

## The Chautauquan

on "Certain Principles of General Biology" occupy 187 pages, more than a third of the big volume. These will be read with keen interest by all advanced students of pedagogy. In the "Introduction," Dr. Montessori gives a singularly clear and well-balanced statement of the relation of science to the practical affairs of life. One closes it with the feeling that only through the direct and quantitative study of developing human beings can we hope to arrive at any true understanding of personal conduct, of society, or of the education which will fit children for sound individual and social living.

The chapter on "General Biology" discusses the foundation on which special studies of children, and genetic psychology in general, must rest. Stature and weight are considered as a means of determining our point of departure in all education and also as a means of measuring the results of our efforts. These two chapters admirably express the foundation principles or philosophy on which most of our present-day pedagogical study must rest. Of course, as an anthropologist, the writer is primarily interested in form and proportion of the body, but she makes frequent excursions into psychology, sociology and pedagogy.

The following chapters are more distinctly anthropological, dealing with the different parts of the body, their size, form, normal and abnormal types. Many of these facts the writer recognizes as having only a very distant relation to pedagogy. The last chapters deal with the desirability of keeping a biographic history of all children, and with the means of determining the medical man.

It is easy to point out defects in such a work. One could wish that Dr. Montessori had confined her investigations and reading less exclusively to Italian sources.

Few American or German works are quoted and such as are made lack definiteness. One could wish, too, that the pedagogic applications might have been gathered up in a final chapter, which would have formulated her principles of education. For this we must go to her other well known volume.

But, as it is, the book drives the reader to consider the biological and racial foundations of all his educational practice as no other pedagogical book has done for a long time past. The book explains, too, why Montessori has

become a word to conjure with; it is because Dr. Montessori has gone to the foundation of our knowledge for a base on which to build educational practices.

## Personalia

Among other recent speakers at the Sunday Evening Club, Orchestra Building, Chicago, were Dr. Charles F. Wishart, Allegheny Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, who conducted devotional hours during the first week of the season of 1913, and Mr. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, who gave an address at Chautauqua in 1910.

Professor Edward A. Ross, author of "Changing America," and "The Changing Chinese," the inventor of the phrase "race suicide," and a lecturer at Chautauqua, New York, in 1911, has contributed to the December Century an article on the "Social Effects of Immigration."

Richard Burton, the popular Chautauqua lecturer, in his study of "The New American Drama," published by the T. Y. Crowell Company, touches on a vital matter in considering the dearth of good plays on the American stage. With characteristic vigor he says: "Is there under heaven a more satiric incongruity than the sight of a person bewailing the lack of excellent plays when, by his refusal to attend one at its coming, or his ignorance of the presence of one at his door, he is doing all in his power to perpetuate the very condition of things he bemoans?" And he quotes a certain clergyman who, while expressing his belief in the potential power for good in the drama, still said: "I seldom go to the theater myself, because I do not know what I am liable to run into, even when the actors are first class." "In this remark," says Dr. Burton, "all unconsciously, the writer offers himself as a magnificent illustration of the traditionally philistine view of the Anglo-Saxon race in respect of the playhouse. Why, in heaven's name, does he not know what he is 'liable to run into?' Because he (like millions more) has not dreamed that it is a part of his culture and Christian duty to become intelligent in the affairs of this people's art, this mighty educational influence, the theater."

Dr. H. H. Powers's "Mornings with Masters of Art," written especially for the Chautauqua Home Reading Course, was published later in a trade edition by the Macmillan Company which now announces a new edition.

Bishop John H. Vincent addressed the New York Branch of the Chautauqua Round Table on the evening of December 1 in the chapel of the Brick Church. His subject was "The Meaning of Chautauqua."

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and  
MR. HOWARD

June 16	Boston
June 25	Liverpool
June 26	Chester
June 27	Furness Ab'y
June 28	Grasmere
June 29	Melrose
June 30	Edinburgh
July 1	Edinburgh
July 2	Trossachs
July 3	Durham
July 4	York
July 5	Lincoln
July 6	Ely
July 7	Warwick
July 8	Kentisbury
July 9	Stratford
July 10	Oxford
July 11	London
July 12	London
July 13	London
July 14	Paris
July 15	Paris
July 16	Paris
July 17	Paris
July 18	Paris
July 19	Paris
July 20	Paris
July 21	Brussels
July 22	Antwerp
July 23	The Hague
July 24	Amsterdam
July 25	Cologne
July 26	The Rhine
July 27	Heidelberg
July 28	Interlaken
July 29	Bernese Oberland
July 30	Lucerne
July 31	Milan
Aug. 1	Venice
Aug. 2	Venice
Aug. 3	Florence
Aug. 4	Florence
Aug. 5	Florence
Aug. 6	Florence
Aug. 7	Florence
Aug. 8	Florence
Aug. 9	Florence
Aug. 10	Rome
Aug. 11	Rome
Aug. 12	Rome
Aug. 13	Rome
Aug. 14	Rome
Aug. 15	Rome
Aug. 16	Rome
Aug. 17	Rome
Aug. 18	Naples
Aug. 19	Pompeii
Aug. 20	Capri
Aug. 21	Amaia
Aug. 22	Brindisi
Aug. 23	Corfu
Aug. 24	Patras
Aug. 25	Athens
Aug. 26	Athens
Aug. 27	Athens
Aug. 28	Athens
Aug. 29	Athens
Aug. 30	Delphi
Aug. 31	Delphi
Sept. 1	Olympia
Sept. 2	Olympia
Sept. 3	Patras
Sept. 4	Palermo
Sept. 5	Naples
Sept. 6	Algiers
Sept. 16	New York



THE ROMAN FORUM

*Our picture shows the Senate House and part of the arch of Septimus Severus on the left; the Colosseum and the arch of Titus in the distance. The columns in the foreground are part of Saturn's temple, while in the middle distance we see three beautiful marble shafts from the temple of the great twin Brethren, Castor and Pollux. Behind them, on the right is one corner of the Palestine hill, where once the Caesars lived. The platform of the Julian basilica, a great law court, is clearly visible in the valley. As for the rest, it seems a mass of broken stone.*

## THE VALLEY OF DRY BONES

Within the circle of the seven hills of Rome, lies a valley of dry bones, the bones of civilizations. Broken columns, bits of wall and pavement, steps that lead to nothing, marble, brick and concrete, are heaped layer on layer.

Yet no such valley ever came to life more surely than this one does, through the magic of the patient archaeologist. Each stone assumes its place, the ruins vanish, and in their stead we see the stately buildings that rose in turn, and the throngs of men that crowded there and made the spot the Heart of Rome.

Here is the hard-fought field where Romulus drove the Sabines back, and where, some said, they buried him. Fables doubtless, yet down there in that valley one all but thinks them true. Here walked Caesar, yonder was his house and yonder where they built his funeral pyre. From that platform and from that temple's porch spoke Cicero. Here the citizens met and passed the laws that ruled the world, or scrambled, in decadent days, for coppers tossed by a crazy emperor, whose choice, alas, fell not always on so mild a sport. Here the money-changers met and here sometimes one finds their coin stores still, left when some sudden conflagration urged to hasty flight. Here others sat and loafed, as loafers

will, and played their games. Their gaming boards are there, scratched in the pavement of the sheltering arch. Here gladiators fought and poets sang. Here justice, and what passed for it, were meted out, from the time when base Appius claimed the fair Virginia, till the splendid law courts rose on every hand to tell of what was Rome's greatest gift to us. For centuries the forum was the Heart of Rome, throbbing with the life of the world's capital.

Then came the change. The buildings fell to ruin or were dismantled by the hand of man. Was not a pagan temple in decay fair plunder for him who sought fine marbles for a Christian church? The "Vandals" came not all from without, nor was Nero's the only fire that swept the place. Men made of it a dumping ground. Gradually the level rose till only here and there a column reached above the soil that buried, forty feet below, the heart of Rome. Grass grew upon the surface and made a famous place for the great white oxen to be turned to graze, while peasant drivers lingered in some wine shop near. So men called it frankly what it was, the "Campo Vaccino," the "cow pasture."

In our own day they have at last removed the fill, and laid bare the dry bones of greatness that once was.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and  
DR. POWERS

June 16	Boston
June 25	Liverpool
June 26	Chester
June 27	Furness Ab'y
June 28	Grasmere
June 29	Melrose
June 30	Edinburgh
July 1	Edinburgh
July 2	Trossachs
July 3	Durham
July 4	York
July 5	Lincoln
July 6	Ely
July 7	Warwick
July 8	Kensilworth
July 9	Stratford
July 10	Oxford
July 11	London
July 12	London
July 13	London
July 14	Paris
July 15	Paris
July 16	Paris
July 17	Paris
July 18	Paris
July 19	Paris
July 20	Paris
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July 23	Antwerp
July 24	The Hague
July 25	Amsterdam
July 26	Cologne
July 27	The Rhine
July 28	Heidelberg
July 29	Interlaken
July 30	Bernese Oberland
July 31	Lucerne
Aug. 1	Milan
Aug. 2	Venice
Aug. 3	Venice
Aug. 4	Belluno
Aug. 5	Pieve di Cadore
Aug. 6	Cortina
Aug. 7	Toblach
Aug. 8	Innsbruck
Aug. 9	Munich
Aug. 10	Munich
Aug. 11	Nuremberg
Aug. 12	Beyreuth
Aug. 13	Beyreuth
Aug. 14	Beyreuth
Aug. 15	Dresden
Aug. 16	Dresden
Aug. 17	Dresden
Aug. 18	Berlin
Aug. 19	Berlin
Aug. 20	Berlin
Aug. 21	Berlin
Aug. 22	Hamburg

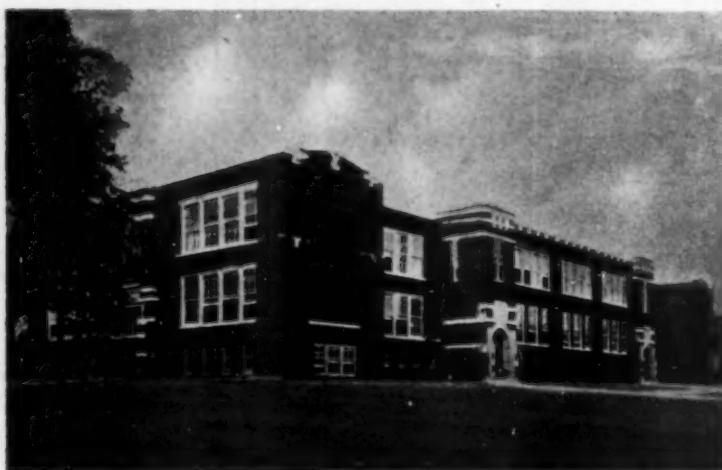
Sept. 1 Due in New York  
Other sailings from Boston:  
June 20 To connect with party at Edinburgh  
June 27 To connect with party at Stratford

*Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour for 1914*

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 291-294.



High School, Van Wert, Ohio, where Mrs. Ida B. Cole, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, lectured under the Auspices of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs.

"It is encouraging to note that the members are taking more interest in the work and lending their assistance toward helping the organization along," says the secretary of the Pierian Circle in the Stillwater, Minnesota, Penitentiary, in a printed report of a recent meeting.

\*\*\*

The Columbia Circle, Santa Clara, California, held its first Play Day on October 30th, celebrating with a Hallowe'en witch-kettle, which was surrounded by ghosts. There was a program and refreshments were suitably stimulating. The Greensboro, North Carolina, Circle also had a merry Hallowe'en party.

\*\*\*

At Coudersport, Pennsylvania, there is an S. H. G. Circle of about 70 members and an active circle of some 40 readers. The Chautauqua rooms are in charge of the S. H. G. and are a popular meeting place for the women's clubs of the town. There is an assembly hall and a banquet room which is used for amateur theatricals. A kitchen and a serving room add to the convenience of the group. Recently the S. H. G. gave a representation of Hiawatha, the guests being the active Circle.

The first woman to be elected to the School Board of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, has been a member of the Chautauqua Circle in that town for nine years.

\*\*\*

The Kate Kimball Circle of Saint Louis recently passed resolutions upon the death of a new and valued member. Her daughter is to continue the mother's work with the Circle.

\*\*\*

The names of Greek islands and mountains were given in response to the roll call at a recent meeting of the Montgomery, Alabama, Circle.

\*\*\*

The Leipsic, Ohio, C. L. S. C. had an attractively printed program prepared for the graduation of their latest class.

\*\*\*

The club women of Union City, Pennsylvania, have decided that the C. L. S. C. Course will give them the mental training they need and have started a circle that promises to be vigorous.

\*\*\*

The members of the numerous Chautauqua Circles of Des Moines, Iowa, belong to the Chautauqua Union, and each brings its message of good-will

and adds its quota of pleasure to every one of the united meetings. In early June the Union gave a gay send-off to the graduates of 1913, and incidentally presented the organizer, Mrs. Brown, who always has state and city Chautauqua interests much at heart, with one of the pyramid pins of the Hall in the Grove.

\*\*\*

Mrs. Brown addressed the opening meeting of the Union in October and then elicited original and often amusing responses to the Roll Call from the representatives of the Circles that make the membership of the Union.

\*\*\*

The Chautauqua Circle of Sedalia, Missouri, appoints two interpreters of current events for each number of the Newsmagazine.

\*\*\*

At one of its early meetings the Canton, Illinois, Chautauqua Circle listened to a careful analysis of the Mohammedan religion from a clergyman who illustrated his talk with appropriate photographs. This Circle meets weekly in the High School building.

\*\*\*

Is not this a delightful expression of the first C. L. S. C. motto, "We study the Word and the Works of God"? Read this "Ancient Spiritual Folk-Song" set to modern church music. Wouldn't you suppose that those "Ancient Folk" were really Chautauquans in the making, even though they were ahead of their time?

### Ancient Spiritual Folk Song

Sky so bright  
Blue and light,  
Stars how many hast thou?  
Countless stars,  
Countless times  
Shall our God be praised now.

Forest green,  
Cool, serene,  
Leaves how many hast thou?  
Countless leaves.  
Countless times  
Shall our God be praised now.

Deepest sea,  
Wide and free,  
Waves how many hast thou?  
Countless waves.  
Countless times  
Shall our God be praised now.

Eternity,  
Eternity,  
Hours how many hast thou?  
Countless hours.  
Countless times  
Shall our God be praised now.

A NEW TEACHING TOGETHER  
THIRD SYRACUSE  
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## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

**A NEW DISCOVERY OF THE OLD ART OF TEACHING SCHOOL.** By Charles Hoole together with an Introduction by Thistleton Mark. C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. \$3.00.

At the first glance this seems merely "a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore," and we wonder why it was ever published. But such a judgment only shows the danger of premature estimates. It is not so very quaint nor curious, and it is too good to be forgotten. This book was first published in 1657, but written 23 years earlier. The present edition is due to the efforts of Thistleton Mark, of Manchester University, who has copied it from manuscripts in the British Library and written an introduction and notes. The book is well printed, on good paper, with very wide margins, and is tastefully bound in buckram with a white label. It is not likely that all modern teachers will agree with all that Mr. Hoole says. That is not to be expected; but every reader will be surprised to find that so much that we have come to think new is, after all, some two hundred and fifty years old. Mr. Hoole writes from the point of view of one who is fully aware of the teacher's part in education and who is proud of his profession. This, alone, is enough to warrant the re-printing of the old book. It is vital,—even today. His attempts to show that the process of educating boys should be as pleasant as possible, will surprise some who seem to have the idea that in "the good old times," the drudgery of the process was over-emphasized for the sake of discipline. The book consists of four treatises on: (1) A Petty School; (2) The Usher's Duty; (3) The Master's Method; and (4) Scholastic Discipline. Professor Foster Watson, in an article in the London Educational Review, made a strong appeal for the re-printing of this book because he considered it the best work of its kind written during the 17th century.

The book has qualities to make it worth while for the student of history and the student of the history of education and for the general reader.

Charles Elbert Rhodes.

**SOCIAL PROGRAMMES IN THE WEST.** By Charles Richmond Henderson. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$1.38 postpaid.

Dr. Henderson, who spoke with acceptance at Chautauqua, New York, last summer, was lecturer in India on the Barrows Foundation in 1912 and 1913. To Orientals he told the story of the social ideals which are moving the west and of the concrete efforts which are being made to attain the higher life of brotherhood which leads to the abundant life of the spirit. The policy of modern philanthropy and the applications of modern knowledge toward prevention of crime, disease, and poverty the lecturer explained in the talks which

are gathered between these covers. They are complete and, in general, just.

**THEIR CHRISTMAS GOLDEN WEDDING.** By Caroline Abbot Stanley. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 50 cents net.

Readers who delighted in the humor and the pathos of "The First Church's Christmas Barrel" will rejoice in the possession of another slender volume from Mrs. Stanley's wise pen. An old couple "farmed out" separately to a son and a daughter elope to their own home and there celebrate Christmas and their golden wedding as the hosts of their children whose modern ways they find too difficult to accept. Tears and smiles crowd close upon each other in the reading of this homely, winning tale.

**CHRISTMAS TREE HOUSE.** By Mary F. Leonard. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.50.

This sequel to "Everyday Susan" brings back many of the characters of the former book—a pleasant group of young people who encounter pleasant happenings and learn nothing wiser than that practical jokes may have dangerous results. Books of this sort are flabby. This particular volume makes an unwise choice of "events" in more than one instance.

**MODERN LIGHT ON IMMORTALITY.** By Henry Frank. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.85 net.

"Modern Light on Immortality" is really but one-half of the contribution which Mr. Frank sets himself to make to the absorbingly interesting problem of a future life. The purpose of the present volume is to gather together what might be called the legal evidences of immortal life. This purpose is followed with an analytical skill and faculty of expression that are pleasing. The work is rich in illustrations and examples of the multifarious forms of superstition and belief which the human race has from its beginnings been ever evolving and abandoning. The universality of the fear or hope in something behind or beyond man to which he is related is very clearly brought out by Mr. Frank, and when the sum of these human expressions has been totaled, one gets an awesome notion of the power and grandeur that must be in the unknown source of this universal human attribute.

The author in searching for an explanation of the early human superstitions seems inclined to link these superstitions with certain natural phenomena out of which he thinks they grew, and in doing this, many conclusions are stated which do not appear to result from their supposed causes. The reader is left with a feeling of unwarranted deductions, and is somewhat inclined to revolt against the conclusion which is repeatedly stated in

the book that natural phenomena account entirely for the early superstitions which have slowly developed with the mental growth of the human race into the religions and beliefs we now know.

At the close of the book Mr. Frank elaborates a theory regarding a so-called "bioplastic body," and he concludes this theory with a query as to whether it is necessarily absurd to surmise that this bioplastic body "may develop a consciousness of itself to such a degree as to be able actually to perpetuate its existence in the invisible realms to which so-called death has carried it." This somewhat hazy and uncertain surmise is evidently the "curtain raiser" for Mr. Frank's later work in which he will fully expound his theory. It is as unsatisfactory a conclusion as the "continued" which greets us at the end of an instalment of a magazine story. In spite of this somewhat lame and unpleasant ending, the book is a most distinct and stimulating help in the perpetual search for a satisfactory answer to the world-old riddle of death.

**MINIONS OF THE MOON.** By Madison Cawein. Cincinnati: Stewart and Kidd Company. \$1.25 net.

This charming book is by far the best that Mr. Cawein has ever written. Dedicated to all "who ever believed, or still believe in fairies," it embodies in poems of magic beauty the very quintessence of dreamland, with entrancing settings of nature, night, and solitude. Every line of these perfect poems will awaken thrills of delight and longing in the heart upon whom Beauty has set her mystic spell. In the first poem, "Wood Dreams," the favored initiate is led into the woods,

"About the time when the bluebells swing their elfin belfries to the bee," and there he finds

" . . . a path of glooms and gleams. A way that Childhood oft has gone," and following the path he comes upon "old enchantments"—Fable and Legend, Dryads and Naiads, Satyrs and Fauns. "Then Elfdom in a starlike rain; To right and left rose blossom slim; And from the ferns gleamed glowworm eyes,

Where Faerie held its court. . . . Again the towers of Time and Chance Loom grimly, where, forever fair, Wrapped in the glory of her hair, Beauty lies bound by Necromance, The Beauty that we know in dreams." The poem closes with this exquisite thought.

"For what we dream is never lost— Dreams mold the soul within the clay. The rapture and the pentecost Of beauty shape our lives some way."

The book is most attractively bound and illustrated.

**THE SPELL OF SWITZERLAND.** By Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: L. C. Page & Company. \$2.50 net.

There is much that is entertaining about Mr. Dole's compilation of the charms

of Switzerland. Perusal brings a pleasant acquaintance not only with the beauties of nature but with the life and history of the people who live there. Men and mountains receive equal attention too frequently phrased in the words of other writers, for the author has contented himself with making more or less of an anthology. "Often," says Mr. Dole, "one can find just the description one wants and save making an original one." He has been particularly industrious and successful in this line. Yet the book is a manifestly valuable recital of interesting events and description of lovely scenes.

**HOW EUROPE WAS WON FOR CHRISTIANITY.** By M. Wilma Stubbs. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

This story of the rise of Christianity in Europe is in some respects a remarkable recital. It contains passages of unusual interest. Its facts are arranged in telling fashion. Many have sought to read the record of the beginnings of Christianity in Europe and to translate it for the benefit of their fellows. The present writer, believing that history is the chronicle of individual lives, has taken the human unit of the great drama as the primal force and inspiration of her narrative. She begins, of course, with Paul the Apostle to the Gentiles, and then depicts the high achievements of a noble army of "saints, apostles, prophets, martyrs," the names of many of whom, representing what the author calls "the age of heroes," must sound somewhat unfamiliar in many modern ears: Wulfila the Goth, Patricius, Ninian, Kentigern, Severinus, Gallus, and about a score of others. The second part of the book is called "Darkness and Dawn" and deals with the labors of St. Francis, Raymond Lull, the Jesuits, the Egedes—(Hans, his faithful wife, and their son, Paul), who toiled for many years amid terrible hardships in Greenland, the Moravians, and others. The book is a valuable addition to the rapidly enlarging modern library of missionary literature. Miss Stubbs is a contributor to *The Chautauquan*.

**HENRIK IBSEN. POET, MYSTIC AND MORALIST.** By Henry Rose. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$1.00 net.

In this delightful volume of criticism and appreciation Mr. Rose outlines the stages in the development of Ibsen's thought, dividing the work of Ibsen into three successive periods, the historical and religious, the social, and the psychological. In Ibsen's earliest plays, which we may regard as belonging to an introductory stage preceding these main divisions, the ideal, as Mr. Rose notes, was merely "interesting." He sought to please and entertain, but had no didactic purpose. Then he began to realize that he could be a teacher as well as a dramatist; and in his next

## The Chautauquan

### SUCCESS IN AUTHORSHIP

Comes to those with the inborn talent—generally revealed by a great desire to write—who have prompt knowledge of all opportunities offered to writers to dispose of manuscripts.

**THE EDITOR**, founded 1893, the original magazine for writers, lists twice each month all the news of all the magazines, new and old, that purchase material.

In the July, 1913, number of *The Black Cat* there was a story by Frank X. Finnegan called "First Aid to the Heires."

Not so long ago Mr. Finnegan said, "The Editor has just paid me back umpteen times for sending my subscription money. In the January 15th number *The Black Cat* asked for stories. One I sent from Bermuda has just been paid for."

Other magazines print in current numbers stories placed through *The Editor's* hints and tips.

Jack London says: "The Editor taught me how to solve the stamp and landlady problems."

If you are not represented in recent magazines—and are not a subscriber for *The Editor*, wouldn't it be wise to subscribe now and get *The Editor's* help?

Twice Monthly 10c a copy \$1.50 a yr.

### AN INCOME FROM YOUR PEN

"I can recommend a book which contains a full list of nearly 3,000 places to sell your manuscripts. It will give you the names of publications, the addresses and the particular kind of material they need."—Jane Lee, in her department, "The Girl Who Stays at Home," in *Pictorial Review*.

Miss Lee refers, of course, to "Places to Sell Manuscripts." In the 368 pages of this book are listed 270 markets for manuscripts. This complete guide to "The Literary Market" tells where every literary product—anything that's good prose or verse, or worse—can be sold. It is the only reliable book of its kind.

Cloth edition \$1.50 postpaid

Buckram edition (with pages of head interleaved for memoranda) \$2.50 postpaid

This valuable directory with subscription for *The Editor* for one year, cost together only \$2.50, if you refer to *The Chautauquan*.

There are many reasons why you should subscribe for

## THE PORTFOLIO AND INDEX

It is to be a magazine for those interested in literature that will be just as helpful to you as *The Chautauquan*. You will know what interests are timely, what things are in the eyes of the world. You will know how members of the writing craft—newspapermen, magazinists, short story writers, novelists, editors, poets, and dramatists—are treating these things. You will have available for handy use an index to current periodicals, books and plays.

**THE PORTFOLIO** will be valuable for use as a "source book" or "seed-thought" volume.

Send \$1.50 now—we will acknowledge it promptly on a card with the poem, "Life's Anthem," on one side. First number out January 1st.

## THE EDITOR,

RIDGEWOOD  
NEW JERSEY

## The Drama of To-Day

### DO YOU KNOW IT?

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plays he criticised the religious ideals of his time and undertook a historical retrospect for the purpose of discovering the higher truths. Having found a new religious ideal, he began to clear away the obstacles for its reception; and thus we have his plays of social life, through which he endeavored to create right channels of thought and feeling and perform to a certain extent the work of a moral scavenger. Last of all, Ibsen devoted himself to psychological problems.

To illustrate his points, Mr. Rose gives very interesting outlines and interpretations of the plays; and he concludes his discussion by explaining Ibsen's view of "art for the sake of life," and by showing that Ibsen was a mystic as well as a poet and a moralist.

**A SONG OF THE DEEP.** By A. S. Coats. Boston: Sherman, French & Company. \$1.00.

This is a collection of religious poems that offer trite but well-intentioned comfort for the ills of life. The poems are carefully written, and correct in meter.

### Efficiencygrams

*December 13*

Fly, fly, higher and higher up above Earth's cares, in the clear of utter joy, and work there in calmness and ecstasy of spirit all day today.

*December 14*

There is a cheerful side to everything.

*December 15*

If the outside shines it means that the spirit is all glorious within.

*December 16*

Be confident that you can earn success and can deserve protection.

*December 17*

Face it—and you'll find nothing to be afraid of.

*December 18*

For better or for worse this day is the culmination of all previous days. It is what you have made it. If you don't like it see that you better the preparation for tomorrow.

*December 19*

Nothing in the daily round is trivial if in careful doing it makes some one happier.

### Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. *Roll Call.* What I can do (in conversation, contributions to the local paper, etc.) to support the President's Mexican policy.
2. *Survey of a City Planning Scheme for our own town.*
3. *Report on social and moral legislation in our own state since 1912, with suggestions as to needed legislation.*
4. *Local Analysis.* Work for laymen in this vicinity.



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